

THE NORTHWEST

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
DEMOCRATIC CON-
VENTION.A RINGING PLATFORM
ADOPTED,AND A WINNING TICKET
NOMINATED.

The Democratic hosts gathered at Toledo last Tuesday and Wednesday in State Convention. The crowd was large and enthusiastic. The preliminary business was attended to on Tuesday, which resulted in the selection of the following committees:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First District—James C. Buck, Hamilton.
Second District—Gabriel Dirr, Hamilton.
Third District—J. A. Kerr, Miami.
Fourth District—F. C. LeBlond, Mercer.
Fifth District—Allen W. Smalley, Wyandot.
Sixth District—S. H. Keatley, Fulton.
Seventh District—W. F. Ellis, Warren.
Eighth District—W. V. Morgan, Logan.
Ninth District—H. L. Vanfleet, Marion.
Tenth District—Charles Rouse, Ottawa.

Eleventh District—James M. Kerr, Gallia.
Twelfth District—E. L. Ford, Fayette.
Thirteenth District—J. S. Freisner, Hocking.
Fourteenth District—D. S. Wadsworth, Lorain.
Fifteenth District—James H. Hamilton, Monroe.
Sixteenth District—James M. Williams, Coshocton.
Seventeenth District—Levi Morgan, Belmont.
Eighteenth District—Junius Ferrell, Carroll.
Nineteenth District—J. T. Bruce, Geauga.
Twentieth District—W. B. Tannehill, Summit.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

First District—James Patterson, Hamilton.
Second District—J. J. Hunter, Hamilton.
Third District—W. A. Hoffman, Preble.
Fourth District—Jas. O. Amos, Shelby.
Fifth District—Henry Scheets, Hancock.
Sixth District—T. J. Young, Williams.
Seventh District—Werner Ope, Warren.
Eighth District—H. D. Laudenbach, Champaign.
Ninth District—Luther Winget, Union.

Tenth District—E. S. Dodd, Lucas.
Eleventh District—J. B. Gibson, Scioto.
Twelfth District—S. J. Jones, Clinton.
Thirteenth District—T. F. McCarthy, Hocking.
Fourteenth District—H. L. McCray, Ashland.
Fifteenth District—George Donahue, Morgan.

Sixteenth District—Geo. W. Crites, Tuscarawas.
Seventeenth District—D. A. Jennings, Noble.
Eighteenth District—Otto E. Young, Stark.
Nineteenth District—T. E. Nash, Geauga.
Twentieth District—Thomas Van Osram, Wayne.

Twenty-first District—J. B. Buxton, Cuyahoga.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First District—Edward Gilday, Hamilton.
Second District—Robert Kuehnert, Hamilton.
Third District—R. M. Murry, Miami.
Fourth District—S. A. Armstrong, Mercer.
Fifth District—L. S. Lemkuhle, Putnam.
Sixth District—S. T. Sutphen, Defiance.
Seventh District—W. V. Luce, Wayne.
Eighth District—J. L. Zimmer, Marion.
Ninth District—H. W. Seney, Seneca.
Tenth District—A. J. Farquharson, Lucas.

Eleventh District—John Stanley, Vinton.
Twelfth District—J. T. Adams, Pike.
Thirteenth District—B. W. Carlisle, Fairfield.
Fourteenth District—W. W. Redfield, Huron.
Fifteenth District—A. L. Russell, Meigs.
Sixteenth District—Charles Follett, Licking.
Seventeenth District—James A. Bayless, Belmont.
Eighteenth District—W. H. Phelps, Stark.
Nineteenth District—H. P. Fricker, Ashland.
Twentieth District—Thomas Walsh, Summit.
Twenty-first District—R. R. Holden, Cuyahoga.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First District—W. H. Helwig, Hamilton.
Second District—M. C. Manning, Hamilton.
Third District—A. C. Cable, Miami.
Fourth District—G. W. Hull, Allen.
Fifth District—Thomas Beer, Crawford.
Sixth District—C. L. Haskins, Wood.
Seventh District—D. O. Cowen, Clermont.
Eighth District—R. C. McCloud, Madison.
Ninth District—H. W. Seney, Seneca.
Tenth District—J. G. Stroble, Erie.
Eleventh District—L. P. Orr, Lawrence.

Twelfth District—John Ham, Ross.
Thirteenth District—O. P. Chaney, Franklin.
Fourteenth District—Dan. F. Taylor, Ashland.
Fifteenth District—Charles J. Barker, Athens.
Sixteenth District—Geo. W. Sharp, Holmes.
Seventeenth District—N. H. McFadden, Jefferson.
Eighteenth District—William A. Ma-

lin, Mahoning.
Nineteenth District—T. E. Hoyt, Ashtabula.
Twentieth District—H. P. Gravatt, Wayne.
Twenty-first District—Thomas Malloy, Cuyahoga.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

First District—J. W. Dawson, Hamilton.
Second District—D. T. Rohan, Hamilton.
Third District—R. D. Marshall, Montgomery.
Fourth District—George W. Moore, Darke.
Fifth District—Dr. J. C. Norton, Seneca.
Sixth District—G. M. Saltzgeber, Van Wert.
Seventh District—J. C. McKemy, Butler.
Eighth District—George Spence, Clark.
Ninth District—T. A. Powell, Delaware.
Tenth District—W. E. Haynes, Sandusky.
Eleventh District—Leo Ebert, Lawrence.
Twelfth District—Chas. Palmer, Fayette.

Thirteenth District—Allen O. Myers, Franklin.
Fourteenth District—Geo. W. Geddes, Richland.
Fifteenth District—A. J. Warner, Washington.
Sixteenth District—L. R. Critchfield, Holmes.
Seventeenth District—W. H. Arnold, Harrison.
Eighteenth District—J. H. Wallace, Columbiana.
Nineteenth District—L. F. Wilcox, Portage.
Twentieth District—J. McSweeney, Wayne.
Twenty-first District—W. W. Armstrong, Cuyahoga.

MEMBERS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—Lew G. Bernard, Hamilton.
Second District—T. J. Cogan, Hamilton.
Third District—W. D. McKemy, Montgomery.
Fourth District—C. W. LeBlond, Mercer.
Fifth District—C. M. Haskell, Putnam.
Sixth District—H. C. Groschner, Henry.
Seventh District—Peter Schwab, Butler.
Eighth District—A. R. Van Cleef, Pickaway.
Ninth District—John D. Golley, Morrow.
Tenth District—Jos. Puckrin, Erie.
Eleventh District—Michael Stanton, Scioto.
Twelfth District—Judge Geo. P. Taylor, Brown.
Thirteenth District—J. A. Huffman, Perry.
Fourteenth District—James L. Seward, Richland.
Fifteenth District—Henry Bohl, Washington.
Sixteenth District—N. L. Korte, Muskingum.
Seventeenth District—John M. Amos, Guernsey.
Eighteenth District—John F. Blake, Stark.
Nineteenth District—H. D. Hunt, Trumbull.
Twentieth District—Frank Fullerton, Medina.
Twenty-first District—A. G. Harbaugh, Cuyahoga.

The committee on permanent organization selected Hon. E. B. Finley as Chairman of the convention, and C. M. Layton, as Secretary.

At 11 o'clock sharp on Wednesday the convention was called to order by Tom Cogan, Chairman of the State Committee and the business of the convention was at once commenced.

Mr. Finley made his appearance, and on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

After twenty-four years of Republican rule, the executive branch of the Federal Government has passed into Democratic hands, and for the past eighteen months we have enjoyed the blessings of a Democratic administration; during that time the Democratic party, through its representatives in Congress and its executive administration, has begun to put into practice, operation and effect, its pledges "to restore economy in the public expenditures, enforce respect for the law, restore forfeited railroad lands to the people; and reduce taxation to the lowest limit, consistent with the faith of the government to its creditors and pensioners." As a result of the return to Democratic methods, the business interests of the country have prospered, and capital and labor have both been benefited. We have reduced the public debt \$95,000,000. We have decreased the number of public officials, and increased the salaries of none. We have entered upon the work of building up the navy, which the Republican party destroyed.

We have forfeited land grants unearned by railroad corporations to the extent of many millions of acres; lands the common heritage of the people, which the Republican party gave away without stint, and without money or price, to the great railroad corporations of the country. But for the opposition of a Republican Senate, millions of acres more, would have been added to the lands already forfeited. We intend if possible to restore to the people every unearned acre thus given away.

The Democratic House of Representatives originated and passed a bill to amicably adjust the dispute between labor and capital. It has increased the pensions of deserving soldiers about \$8,000,000.

It refused to repeal what is called the silver coinage law. We propose that the valuable products of our Western hills and mountains shall be utilized in making money to transact the current business of the country.

It has not proposed a single measure favoring monopoly, but has uniformly legislated for the betterment of the laboring man.

The Democratic party has inaugurated the reforms demanded by the people, and as a result, retrenchment and economy in public affairs have taken the place of corruption and jobbery.

We have given the country a Democratic President, who commands the confidence of the entire people; a man as pure, conscientious and patriotic as Washington, as wise and conservative as Jefferson, and as courageous in the discharge of official duty as Old Hickory.

one who considers a public office a public trust, and has the courage to enforce an observance of official duty with an eye single only to the public good; who deals with public affairs in such a non-partisan business way as to command the respect even of his political opponents.

Passing from the consideration of national affairs, let us consider the last

years' administration in Ohio, in which we are all nearly concerned.

When the result of last fall's election became known, it was found that the Republicans had a small majority in the House of Representatives; that the Senate was Democratic, that the two Houses on joint ballot were Republican by a majority of three.

Upon the legislature thus constituted devolved the duty of electing a United States Senator to succeed Senator Sherman, whose friends were making a vigorous effort to re-elect him. As it was well known that a number of Republican members would not vote for him, there was a probability that the Democrats might, through the aid of these dissatisfied Republicans, succeed in the election of a United States Senator but Sherman's friends at once set about to secure a safe, sure and undoubted majority for him on a joint ballot.

The seats of ten Democratic members holding certificates from Hamilton county were contested by the Republican candidates, but to await the ordinary process of contest, and the taking of testimony to prove which set of candidates had been elected from the county, would have delayed the seating of Republican members until after the election of a United States Senator, and thus imperil the election of a Republican to that office; therefore, nine of the ten Democratic members from Hamilton county were at once unceremoniously and indecently ousted and their seats given to the contestors, and this without formal investigation, or a scamp of testimony to prove that the Republicans thus seated had been elected by the people of Hamilton county. The nine members thus given seats in the Legislature made the election of a Republican Senator sure beyond peradventure, and Sherman was accordingly elected with a great show of unanimity, and then the committee on privileges and elections was instructed to proceed with the contest, and ascertain which set of contestants had in fact been elected. I believe the ousted Democratic members were complacently assured by somebody, I think the Chairman of the committee, that if they proved so satisfied of the committee and house, beyond a reasonable doubt that they had been elected, they would be given back their seats—something of the kind. Why did they give seats to nine of the contestors and not to the tenth? Why it appears that the tenth man was a colored brother and was overlooked, and left to contest for his seat in the regular way.

Our Republican friends did not stop, however, with this act of high-handed outrage, but for four months thereafter the leaders in both Houses aided by the most prominent members of the party in the Senate, were engaged in continuous struggle to maintain control of the public business was said of the Senate, systematically neglected; legislation was at a standstill, and crowds flocked daily to the Senate Chamber to witness the proceedings of the President of the Senate, who, in his partisan zeal, was violating every known rule of parliamentary law and common decency in his effort to unseat four Democratic members and put Republicans in their place; and why was this done?

The reason is obvious. The leaders of the Republican party desire to pass certain partisan measures, notably a bill to redistrict the State for Congressional purposes, and with a Democratic Senate in the way, such a legislation was impossible.

The infamous methods by which the president and a revolutionary remnant of the Senate obtained the seats of the four Democratic Senators from Hamilton county are well known.

Without pretense of constitutional authority, in open confessed violation of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor and a minority of seventeen Senators, in the absence of a quorum, at a time when the Senate was in session only for the purpose of sending for absentees, chose to set at defiance the fundamental law of the State, and proceeded to vote out four members and vote in persons to take their places, and cause the journal to be so fabricated as to conceal the absence of a quorum. It was the open boast about that time of some of the instigators and participants in this revolutionary scheme, that they had the assurance of a portion of the Judges of the Supreme Court that their action would be sustained. While experience in the solution of political questions in this and other States, and with Republican Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States as well, has taught the people to look with distrust upon our courts whenever political questions are involved, let us hope and believe that the advice and consent of seven members of the Supreme Court, created to preserve the constitutional rights of the people would so disgracefully prostitute itself as to invite the promises of judicial approval to a subversion of the trust it is sworn to preserve. Yet the Supreme Court by its acquiescence in this monstrous violation of the constitution; although the complainants to this court of last resort, alleged and offered to prove that on the 8th day of May, 1886, while a majority of the Senators were absent from the Chamber, and when a quorum of the Senate was not present the President of the Senate, with the advice and consent of seven members of the Supreme Court, knowingly, unlawfully, fraudulently and in violation of the constitution of the State and the rules of the Senate, caused the clerk to enter upon what purported to be the journal of the Senate, but which was not in fact, a pretended resolution depriving four Democratic Senators of their seats and giving their places to four Republicans; that the vote on said resolution had not been taken by yeas and nays, as required by the rules of the Senate, and that said conspirators fraudulently and corruptly caused this spurious journal to be so falsely fabricated and kept as to conceal the absence of a quorum and thus falsely show such business to have been done as could not constitutionally have been transacted under that provision of the constitution sought to be subverted; yet on a motion to strike out these averments of Republican rascality, which motion was of itself an omission of the truth of all that was charged, the Republican members of the Supreme Bench composing a majority of the court, ordered them to be stricken out as irrelevant, immaterial and scurrilous, and refused to hear the proofs of the frauds alleged. Thus presenting as was stated by Judge Owen in his admirable dissenting opinion this startling conclusion: "When both branches of the General Assembly, possessing undoubted authority to act, and acting in good faith overstep in the slightest degree the limitations of the Constitution in the attempt to enact a law, this court is clothed with abundant authority to overturn it and declare it a nullity; but where less than a quorum of a sin-

gle branch, utterly without authority to act, by a scheme of conspiracy and fraud unparalleled in the history of legislation, overthrow and disregard the plain command of the constitution, and cause a false, spurious and pretended journal to make that appear which was not and could not be done, this court—the court of last resort in the State—which has ever been regarded as the last refuge of a broken constitution, is compelled to confess itself helpless and powerless to do more or less than sanctify and ratify the great public wrong, by pronouncing upon it its solemn approval," there can be no justification for the revolutionary proceeding of the Lieutenant Governor and Republican Senate.

It is no excuse to say there has been fraud and repeating at the polls in Hamilton county. The remedy for fraud and corruption at the polls does not lie in forcible seizure of power. The experiment thus tried for the first time in Ohio may prove a very dangerous precedent for the future. If the minority in the Legislature can at one time seize control by seating their friends in the places of the opposition in their absence, and if a friendly court may find it inconvenient to disturb such proceedings unless the journal affirmatively arrests the purposes by which the rascality was accomplished, a way can always be found to meet the necessary requirements thus laid down by the courts, and the public interests will be the mercy of a mere clique who choose to overthrow the will of the people.

Having secured power in both branches of the Legislature, the business of partisan legislation and corrupt jobbery held high carnival in the capital of our State; and I venture to say, that for partisan lawlessness and wasteful extravagance, last winter's record has no parallel in the history of the State of Ohio. [Applause.]

When the administration passed out of Democratic hands, public institutions of the State were in the keeping of non-partisan boards and officers; the government of the prominent cities was practically in the same condition. But as soon as the Republicans secured both branches of the legislature, Democratic local officials were legislated out of office that their places might be filled with another Republican. Democratic Police Commissioners in Cincinnati were arbitrarily legislated out of office and a new Board created by law for the confessed purpose of getting rid of the Democratic members composing a portion of the former board, and within 24 hours of the passage of the bill the Governor appointed a new board, composed wholly of partisan Republicans. [Applause.]

A notorious criminal paid \$100,000 for his freedom, and was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the penitentiary for crimes committed while in the discharge of a public trust, but was greeted with an unsolicited pardon from His Excellency, Governor Foraker, before getting foot within the walls of the penitentiary. This, it is said, was done without consulting either the Judge or Prosecuting Attorney of the court where the man was convicted, but upon the recommendation of certain citizens of Hamilton county who, it is claimed, bargained for the pardon of the criminal upon the condition that he should implicate in crime prominent political antagonists in Cincinnati. I believe this is the first time in the history of this State that a self-confessed penitentiary convict was ever greeted with an unconditional pardon, without at least asking for it. [Applause.]

The circumstances attending this transaction, together with events that have since transpired, have so tainted the whole business that the people are justified in concluding that our Governor has either been the dupe of designing scoundrels, or is permitting his high executive duties to be farmed out for political purposes, in order to secure a Congressional majority of the Representatives from this State.

Our Republican friends in the Legislature re-enacted the infamous rascality of 1882, which practically deprived three-fourths of the votes of the State of their franchise—a measure so notoriously unfair and indecent that some of the leading Republicans of Ohio and elsewhere have denounced it as a shameful and infamous political trick, and predict that the people of Ohio will repudiate it at the polls. [Applause.]

Two years after the election of the Hon. Henry B. Payne to the U. S. Senate, our Republican friends became impressed and oppressed with the idea that the fair fame of the good State of Ohio had been abused by the use of money at the caucus preceding the nomination of Henry B. Payne, as the use of money in politics was a thing so unknown to Republican methods. [Laughter and applause.] And so touching and so hurtful to Republican sensibility, it was resolved to at once and forever put the seal of Republican condemnation upon it. So in last January a committee was appointed to investigate, and they proceeded upon the discharge of their duty at once. They called, I believe, nearly everybody in the State of Ohio that was supposed to know anything about it, except Hon. Henry B. Payne, himself, who offered to furnish them his books, his bank books, and his papers and letters. [Applause.] After spending thousands of dollars and raking Ohio over with a political fine-tooth comb for the purpose of trying to find somebody who knew that money had been used, the committee sorrowfully reported back that they had given it a thorough and searching examination, leaving nothing undone, though trivial, that they might arrive at the facts, but upon the main question, alas! they had made a water haul! [Laughter and applause.] and they had no report to make. Then began a furious assault upon the Senate to force it to enter upon a political investigation for political effect. The Ohio Republican Senate had resolved that boodle had been used in the election of Henry B. Payne; the Cincinnati Commercial resolved that boodle had been used; all the small newspapers in the country resolved that boodle had been used; and the little editors from the country held a convention, and resolved in solemn small-cans that boodle had been used; and both branches of the Legislature separately resolved that boodle had been used. The delegates to Congress at Washington, loaded with these resolutions, besieged the Senate and did all in their power to induce the Republican Senators to pull the Ohio chestnut out of the fire, but to no purpose; the Senate of the United States ineffectually sat down upon the whole business, dismissing it with a report in substance that no evidence was produced purporting to prove that fraud, corruption or bribery had been employed, affecting the votes given, either in the caucus or in the Legislature. [Applause.]

And thus this effort to make Republican capital and tarnish the fair name of one of Ohio's most distinguished statesmen ended in a miserable fiasco. And now while some of the active promoters of this business are engaged in reading Senators Logan and Everts and Teller out of the party for refusing to carry out the Ohio idea, others are making inglorious complaints, that while they were absent in the Legislature and at Washington, engaged in this and other Republican schemes, that their Republican competitors at home boodled them out of their Congressional nominations that they expected. [Laughter and applause.]

When we come to examine the cost of last winter's administration, we are struck with the most forcible exhibit of extravagance ever made in the history of Ohio. The principal results of last winter's administration show an increase of the State indebtedness, an increase of annual expenditures, and a consequent increase in the rate of State taxation, a startling increase in the local bonded indebtedness, an increase in local and special taxes in addition to the regular tax levy of the State. The total appropriation for this year amount to the extraordinary sum of \$5,946,836. Deducting from this the sinking fund, the school fund, leaves for general revenue appropriation \$3,469,232, as the cost of one year's Republican rule in Ohio. This amount exceeds by nearly one million dollars the average annual appropriation for the last ten years. It is \$263,000 more than the annual appropriation during Gov. Foster's administration, and \$566,000 greater than the average appropriation under Gov. Hoadly's administration. [Applause.] although during the administration of Gov. Hoadly there were extraordinary appropriations made necessary by reason of the Cincinnati riots, the Hocking Valley strikes and the flood.

As if the Legislature were seeking to hide from the people a knowledge of its reckless extravagance, it did not confine itself to the regular appropriation bills, but more than 20 additional appropriation bills were passed, so that the casual inquirer when he came to wander through the pages of the session laws would be misled. No wonder that in the face of such appropriations the State was forced to borrow \$500,000 to meet current expenses; no wonder that a bill was introduced by the Republican chairman of a committee adding to the burdensome taxation already imposed upon the people of the State. The figures of the appropriation acts are startling enough indeed, but the deficiency that follows is still more startling. That grand duplicate of the State foots \$1,670,079,569. There is a levy collected annually for all State purposes of 2.9 mills, which yielded \$4,340,700, or \$1,106,108 less than the appropriations for 1886. To meet this deficiency, it will be necessary to add seven-tenths of a mill to the present tax levy per cent, making the rate of taxation 3.6 mills instead of 2.9 as at present. Republican reform comes high, but the people will have the bill to pay, nevertheless.

Let me say in conclusion: The Supreme Court, when appealed to for the vindication of a broken constitution, found it inconvenient to observe its mandates, and observed that the people were the final tribunal before whom legislative abuses and delinquencies must be settled. I accept the proposition, and appeal to the people of Ohio, with full confidence that conspiracy, spoliation and public robbery will not go unrebuked and unpunished. [Great applause.]

CREDENTIALS.

Then came the report of the committee on credentials; Senator Geo. W. Crites, of Tuscarawas, was Chairman. All delegations were reported full and no contests except from Lake county, where the committee recommended the seating of the delegates chosen by the County Central Committee.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Gen. Tom E. Powell, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported that nominations be made in the following order: Secretary of State, Supreme Judge, Clerk of Supreme Court, Commissioner of Common Schools and member of Board of Public Works. All resolutions to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. [Continued on 7th Page.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

William H. Brownell as assignee of Henry E. Cary, vs. Ellis A. Abbott.

Order of Sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry County, I will offer at Public Sale at the North door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, September 11th, 1886,

at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry County, Ohio, to-wit:

Situate in the village of Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio, and described as that part of the east 31st section of lot number seven (7) in the original plat of the town of Napoleon aforesaid, which is particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the north line aforesaid lot number seven (7), 33 feet west of the north-east corner of said lot, thence running east along the north line of said lot, a distance of thirty-two and one-half (32½) feet to a point, thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said lot, and six inches distant therefrom to the same corner, thence westerly along said strip, to the south-west corner of said 33 feet strip, thence north to the place of beginning. Also one rod in width on the north end of that part of said lot number seven (7) hereby conveyed, which said acreod in width was heretofore laid off as a part of Front street in the village of Napoleon, together with all and singular the appurtenances to the same belonging.

Appraised at \$400.

Terms of Sale Cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry County, Ohio. Stephenson & Knapp, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Napoleon, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1886. \$13 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holtermann, as County Treasurer of Henry County, Ohio, vs. Francis J. Brooker, et al.

Order of Sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry County, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday September 4th, 1886,

at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry County, Ohio, to-wit:

Out lot number eleven (11) in E. K. Scott's addition to the town of Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio. Appraised at \$100.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry County, Ohio. R. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff. Napoleon, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1886. \$8 40

LEGAL NOTICE.

MARTHA J. BROWN, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 31st day of July, 1886, Alva P. Brown filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Henry County, Ohio, under case No. 3859, praying for a divorce from the said Martha J. Brown on the ground of gross neglect of duty, and that said case will be for hearing on the 10th day of August, 1886.

ALVA P. BROWN, By Tyler & Donnelly, his attorneys. Aug. 5-86.

B. & O. Time Tables.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY.

Time Card taking effect Sunday, July 19.

GOING EAST.

No. 42—New York Limited..... 6:40 a. m.
43—Toledo Accommodation..... 11:45 a. m.
44—St. Louis Express..... 3:40 p. m.
45—Atlantic Express..... 7:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 42—Pacific Express..... 2:00 a. m.
43—Through Express..... 11:45 a. m.
44—Fast Mail..... 4:54 p. m.
45—Atlantic Express..... 7:00 p. m.

No. 42 does not stop between Napoleon and Toledo. No. 44 stops at Liberty, White House and South Toledo only, between Napoleon and Toledo. No. 42 stops at Defiance and Defiance Junction only between Napoleon and Ft. Wayne. No. 41 and 43 are now through trains between Toledo and St. Louis.

J. K. WITHERS, Agent, Napoleon.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

May 30th, 1886.

WEST BOUND.

Lv. Baltimore..... 7:00 a. m.
Washington..... 7:10 a. m.
Pittsburgh..... 7:20 a. m.
Wheeling..... 7:30 a. m.
Baltimore..... 7:40 a. m.
Cambridge..... 7:50 a. m.
Zanesville..... 8:00 a. m.
Newark..... 8:10 a. m.

Ar. Columbus..... 11:45 a. m.
Cincinnati..... 12:00 p. m.
Louisville..... 12:15 p. m.
St. Louis..... 12:30 p. m.

Mt. Vernon..... 11:45 a. m.
Mansfield..... 12:00 p. m.
Shelby Jc..... 12:15 p. m.
Sandusky..... 12:30 p. m.
Tiffin..... 12:45 p. m.
Fostoria..... 1:00 p. m.
Defiance..... 1:15 p. m.
Auburn..... 1:30 p. m.
Avilla..... 1:45 p. m.
Milford..... 2:00 p. m.
Walworth..... 2:15 p. m.
Wellsville..... 2:30 p. m.
Ar. Cincinnati..... 2:45 p. m.

Sandusky Accommodation leaves Columbus 7:00 a. m., Newark 12:15 a. m.

EAST BOUND.

Lv. Chicago..... 7:00 a. m.
Wallerstein..... 7:10 a. m.
Milford Jc..... 7:20 a. m.
Avilla..... 7:30 a. m.
Defiance..... 7:40 a. m.
Deshler..... 7:50 a. m.
Fostoria..... 8:00 a. m.
Tiffin..... 8:10 a. m.
Sandusky..... 8:20 a. m.
Monroeville..... 8:30 a. m.
Shelby Jc..... 8:40 a. m.
Mansfield..... 8:50 a. m.
Mt. Vernon..... 9:00 a. m.

St. Louis..... 9:00 a. m.
Louisville..... 9:15 a. m.
Cincinnati..... 9:30 a. m.
Columbus..... 9:45 a. m.

Newark..... 10:00 a. m.
Zanesville..... 10:15 a. m.
Cambridge..... 10:30 a. m.
Belleair..... 10:45 a. m.
Wellsville..... 11:00 a. m.
Ar. Pittsburgh..... 11:15 a. m.
Washington..... 11:30 a. m.
Ar. Baltimore..... 11:45 a. m.

*Trains run daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Sleeping Cars on all through trains between Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Additional trains leave Cambridge for Wheeling at 3:10 p. m., and for Baltimore at 7:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

C. K. LOED, Gen'l Pass. Agent, BALTIMORE, Md.

W. E. REPERT, Div. Pass. Agent, COLUMBUS, O.

Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo

RAILWAY.

The SHORTEST Route

Between

Lake Erie

AND THE

OHIO RIVER.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect May 30th, 1886.

Central Time.

SOUTH BOUND.